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Established 1887

Israel Jets Strike Lebanon Again, Cease-Line Quiet

ERUSALEM, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Israeli jets today attacked guerrilla bases in Lebanon in the second reprisal strike since new Israel-Egypt cease-fire came into force at midnight Friday. The raid, which followed the wounding of an Israeli soldier by fire from Lebanese territory, emphasized that apart from the Canal front, where no cease-fire violations have so far been noted, it is hostilities as usual along Israel's other lines.

A military spokesman here reported that not a single shot had been fired between Israel and Egyptian forces since the beginning of the limited cease-fire under the American peace plan.

But the guerrillas, who have violated the plan, have sworn to step up their activities.

Israel has made clear that it will not sit idly by while it is shelled from the sanctuary of neighboring Arab countries.

The spokesman said the jets attacked guerrilla targets on the slopes of Mount Hermon for 30 minutes following recent guerrilla actions.

Two Arab guerrillas were killed and eight captured in a clash with Israeli troops in the occupied Gaza Strip at noon today, a military spokesman said.

Another guerrilla died in fighting last night between an army patrol and a group of infiltrators in the southern part of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, an Israeli military spokesman said.

Guerrilla Claims

AMMAN, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—An Israeli guerrilla was killed during a three-hour clash last night with Israeli soldiers on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, a guerrilla command statement said today.

The guerrillas, who had wiped out an Israeli ambush force, fought for two-and-a-half hours to break through a cordon of Israeli reinforcements, the Palestine Armed Struggle Command said.

At first glance, the issue appears to be both minor and semantic. In

it truly lies deeper, however, in the underlying Israeli fear that United States is more interested in arriving at any sort of agreement with the Soviet Union in insisting on what Israel deems as its minimum security.

be worry, in brief, is that

critics will be tempted to sell it down the river for the sake of aiding a collision with the Russians.

The newspaper said Algeria had received the pullout of its troops, who have been stationed along the canal since the June 1967 war and Cairo had agreed.

Egypt expressed its gratitude to Algeria for the troops, Al-Ahram said, but gave no further details.

The Algerian withdrawal follows a deterioration in relations with Cairo following Egypt's acceptance of U.S. peace proposal.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Algeria Pulls Out Its Suez Troops

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Algeria will withdraw its full contingent of 2,000 troops from the Suez Canal front line with Israel, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Al-Ahram said Egyptian troops would take the place of the Algerians.

The newspaper said Algeria had received the pullout of its troops, who have been stationed along the canal since the June 1967 war and Cairo had agreed.

Egypt expressed its gratitude to Algeria for the troops, Al-Ahram said, but gave no further details.

The Algerian withdrawal follows a deterioration in relations with Cairo following Egypt's acceptance of U.S. peace proposal.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

School, Housing Bill Vetoes Announced by the President

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—President Nixon challenged Congress on the "big spending" issue today with a sharp veto of both the \$44 billion education appropriation bill and the \$12 billion Housing and Urban Development appropriation.

The double veto, hard on the president's earlier veto of the hospital construction measure, which Congress easily overrode, emphasized again the developing campaign issue over spending and inflation.

Appearing before television cameras, the President said that if he were to sign the two bills "I would be saying yes to higher prices to higher interest rates, yes higher taxes."

But, he said, he was vetoing the measures, which would add only \$1 billion to his budget commitments, and "saying no bigger spending and no to higher prices in the interest of the American people."

Democrats immediately criticized the President's action and prepared to override the vetoes. They appeared to be confident they could override the education veto but less certain that they could override the \$12 billion HUD bill, which also contains funds for the National Institutes and Space Administration and other independent agencies. The House will take up bills to override both vetoes today.

Lapsed Votes

The education bill originally won congressional approval by a vote of 30 in the House and 88-6 in the Senate. The HUD bill was approved by the House on a voice vote and the Senate by 70-6.

Administration officials early this week had said the President would not sign the education bill to become law without his signature.

However, White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler said today that it would not be proper to say



REVIWS—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin (left, above) accompanies West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in a review of an honor guard on his arrival in Moscow. Earlier, in Bonn, passengers of Mr. Brandt's plane waited at the airport (left) as his aircraft was being searched following a telephoned bomb alert, which delayed the flight by two hours.

AP

House Unit Votes Change In Trade Laws

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved today a major revision of the nation's foreign trade laws, with provisions that will help to import restrictions on shoes, textiles and almost certainly some other products.

The bill, which at an earlier stage had President Nixon to threaten a veto, contains, however, several provisions urgently desired by the administration.

In a major administration victory today, the committee gave the President authority to abolish the American Selling Price system of customs valuation which leads to high effective U.S. tariffs for certain chemicals. This U.S. trade barrier has been of great symbolic importance in international negotiations for many years.

Modest Tariff-Cutting Clause

The bill also gives the President, as he is asked, modest tariff-cutting authority and provides a new tax

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But 'Liberal' Policy Is in Danger

Cabinet Solidly Backs Belfast Premier

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark won his cabinet's unanimous backing today against right-wing attempts to topple him, even though militants earlier had stoned his car and jostled him.

A government statement said the cabinet agreed, in a two-hour meeting, that "all members of the cabinet and the government will stand by in firm support" of the prime minister for his reformist

polices designed to end discrimination against minority Roman Catholics in predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland.

Demonstrators who demand a harder line toward Catholics jostled Maj. Chichester-Clark as he left a noisy five-hour meeting of his constituents in South Londonderry that lasted into the early hours today.

Some members of the crowd broke through a police cordon, hurled stones and kicked and

thumped Maj. Chichester-Clark's car as he crouched in the back seat. The car eventually made its way through the crowd and drove away.

"I have no intention of resigning unless my party says they want a change," Maj. Chichester-Clark told newsmen after the cabinet meeting. He discounted attempts to oust him by some members of his governing Unionist party as a "bit overplayed."

William Lees, chairman of the South Londonderry meeting last night, said it ended inconclusively on a no-confidence vote against the leader for his handling of Catholic rioting against British troops and the Protestant-Catholic confrontation in general.

Two policemen were seriously injured when a booby trap bomb exploded in an abandoned car at Cross McGlin, County Armagh, three miles from the border with the Republic of Ireland, the Associated Press reported.

"They were rushed to a hospital with severe internal injuries and a hospital spokesman at Newry, County Down, described their condition as 'extremely serious,'" AP said.

President Nixon had said this several times.

But the Uruguayan government remained silent about the note and made no new statement about the kidnapped pair.

Mr. Diaz Gomides, who is also acting consul general, was seized at the same hour as Mr. Mitre, an employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development and adviser on security techniques to the Uruguayan police.

Mr. Fly was abducted by three

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Massive Police Sweep Seeks Two Uruguay Kidnap Victims

MONTEVIDE, Uruguay, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Police and troops swept through entire districts of Montevideo in house-to-house searches today for a kidnapped U.S. agricultural expert and a Brazilian diplomat as fears rose that left-wing guerrillas will kill them as they did U.S. official Daniel Mitre.

They were rushed to a hospital with severe internal injuries and a hospital spokesman at Newry, County Down, described their condition as "extremely serious," AP said.

The note told the government of President Jorge Pacheco Areco that it was responsible for diplomats accredited here and added that Brazil had said this several times.

But the Uruguayan government remained silent about the note and made no new statement about the kidnapped pair.

Mr. Diaz Gomides, who is also acting consul general, was seized at the same hour as Mr. Mitre, an employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development and adviser on security techniques to the Uruguayan police.

The guerrillas today sent a communiqué to a local radio station saying Mr. Fly and Mr. Diaz Gomides are in good condition.

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"This is a very real threat," Maj. Chichester-Clark said. "We are an independent people and want to run our own affairs and we hope to do our best."

Mr. Fly was abducted by three

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Envoy to UN Rights Unit Asks End to Ban on Same-Sex Marriages

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Mrs. Rita E. Hauser, the U.S. representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, said yesterday that laws banning marriages between persons of the same sex were unconstitutional.

Speaking at a section meeting of the American Bar Association, Mrs. Hauser said that such laws were based on what she called an outdated notion that reproduction is the purpose of marriage. She argued that overpopulation had made this rationale outmoded.

Limiting reproduction has now become the social goal, she said, "and I know no better way of accomplishing this than marriage between the same sexes."

Mrs. Hauser, a New York lawyer and a prominent Republican, is the wife of Gustave M. Hauser, a vice-president of General Telephone and Electronics International, Inc.

"No Particular Reason"

BRESCIANO, France, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Mr. Pompidou today threw cold water on Mr. Brandt's suggested four-power summit conference.

In an informal meeting with journalists at his vacation residence on the Riviera, Mr. Pompidou said he is "reflecting on the proposition."

"It is always good for us to meet," he continued, "but there must be something to say."

Austria	8 S.	Libya	9 Plast.
Belgium	10 S.F.	Morocco	10 L.F.
Eire (inc. 1970)	125 D.	Morocco	125 D.
Denmark	125 D.	Nigeria	125 D.
France	125 D.	Portugal	125 D.
Germany	125 D.	R.E.	125 D.
Great Britain	125 D.	Sweden	125 D.
Iceland	125 D.	Switzerland	125 D.
Italy	125 D.	Turkey	125 D.
Iraq	125 D.	U.S. Military	125 D.
Ireland	125 D.	Yugoslavia	125 D.

Brandt in Russia To Sign Pact of Non-Aggression

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt—his flight delayed nearly two hours by a bomb scare—arrived here tonight to sign a treaty with the Soviet Union aimed at improving both bilateral and overall East-West relations.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who will sign the treaty for his government in the Kremlin ceremony, greeted Mr. Brandt warmly after the special Lufthansa Boeing 707 jet touched down at Moscow's Vnukovo airport. Both heads of government were welcomed by their wives which both interrupted for the signing. Mr. Brandt had been in Norway and Mr. Kosygin in the Crimea.

"A hearty welcome to Moscow,"

Mr. Kosygin said as he shook Mr. Brandt's hand on the tarmac.

"I thank you. We have come late."

But we have come," Mr. Brandt responded, through interpreters.

The chancellor, who intends his

two-day stay in Moscow to symbolize a new turn in Bonn-Moscow and East-West relations, stood at attention with the special Lufthansa Boeing 707 jet touched down at Moscow's Vnukovo airport. Both heads of government were welcomed by their wives which both interrupted for the signing.

It is the first official reception

to the pact, the East Berlin Communist regime described as "good news" the fact that negotiations between the Soviet Union and West Germany have led to a positive conclusion with the signing of a document binding in international law.

It said the preparation of the treaty was successful because it conforms with "the well understood interest of both treaty-signers as well as the interest of relaxation of tensions and European security."

This was expressed, the East Germans said, both by West Germany's signing of the treaty and in the declaration of West Germany "to recognize the status quo in Europe, the borders, especially those between East and West Germany, as they exist after World War II."

The statement will be published in tomorrow's edition of the newspaper Neues Deutschland, official organ of the East German Communist party. It was released today by the official news agency ADN.

Lay about for about two hours following an anonymous phone call to air traffic controllers warning of a bomb on board. Instead of arriving as scheduled at 6 p.m. Moscow time, the plane landed at 7:44 (1644 GMT).

After the brief landing ceremony, the caravan of cars drove to the Lenin Hills area of Moscow overlooking the city, where both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Scheel were given government guest homes to use.

The two heads of government stopped for a moment to get out of their car to join tourists in a view from the hills near Moscow University of the city below.

Tomorrow morning, before holding talks on general and bilateral issues with Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Brandt plans to tape a television address to the German people.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pompidou Demurs

U.S. Ready for Consultations Over Summit of West's Big 4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The White House indicated today that the United States is ready to enter "preliminary consultations" to set up a Western Big Four summit conference proposed by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler confirmed today that President Nixon had received Mr. Brandt's letter containing the suggestion yesterday.

According to Bonn reports, in the letter, Mr. Brandt proposed that Mr. Nixon, French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath meet with him to discuss West Germany's foreign relations in the light of its non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union and its East European policies.

Experts Share Bleak View on World Food

Half World Estimated To Be Undernourished

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—A somber picture of prospects for feeding the world's rapidly multiplying population was outlined yesterday as several nutrition specialists of some 50 nations met in the third International Congress of Food Science and Technology.

"Even if man can double food production by the end of the century—no trivial feat—he will at least have succeeded only in preserving the sorry conditions that exist today," said the keynote speaker, George W. Irving Jr., administrator of the research service of the Department of Agriculture, a principal sponsor of the assemblage.

Up to half of the world's 3.6 billion inhabitants are estimated to be undernourished, and a frequently cited statistic is that 10,000 persons die every day of starvation. At present growth rates, the population will double in the next 30 years.

By 1980, three-quarters of all the people on earth will be citizens of the underdeveloped countries, where nutrition problems are most acute, said Lord Ritchie-Calder, the British nutrition and population specialist.

Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist and social scientist, told the congress that in the non-Communist underdeveloped countries food production since World War II "has barely kept pace with the population increase." He warned of two major obstacles to increased production.

"Measures to improve yields in agriculture in underdeveloped countries will not be effective without radical reforms [chiefly redistribution] of land ownership and tenancy," he said, yet "even the discussion of land reform has been toned down and has almost disappeared from agricultural planning."

A bigger basic problem, he continued, was that in underdeveloped countries—where the farm population runs as high as 70 percent—the introduction of labor-saving technology to spur crop production would greatly increase unemployment and thereby aggravate poverty and malnutrition.

The solution, he suggested, was for such countries to promote high-yield agriculture that at the same time required much manpower, although in India, for one, "it is a disquieting fact that there are no indications of either policy or research being directed toward this combined objective."

Dr. Myrdal recently had a heart attack, and his address was read to the conference.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, in opening the congress, said food imports held little promise for the underdeveloped countries because "most of them will be short of foreign exchange in the years ahead, and 90 percent of the food they consume will have to be produced on their own soil."



YOU READ IT HERE FIRST—Willi Gerster, of Pforzheim, West Germany, who may or may not be better known as Hanussen II, the Clairvoyant (right), visiting Apollo-14 astronaut Alan Shepard at his hotel in Tuebingen. Comdr. Shepard and the two other Apollo-14 crewmen are in Germany for geological training. Hanussen told the astronaut that he foresaw a successful mission for the moon flight scheduled Oct. 1, but he prophesied that there would be a ten-day delay for the Cape Kennedy blast-off.

Nixon Vetoes School Bill As Too Costly

(Continued from Page 1)

in an election year "to say yes to every spending bill." But he maintained that it is the responsibility of the President "to weigh the interests of all the people" while Congress "understandably is sometimes affected by proposals that would benefit some of the people."

The President said that his original request for urban development was "double" the amount proposed in the last Johnson-administration budget and that his request for Office of Education funds was 28 percent higher.

Yet Congress voted even more than he had asked, he said—\$514 million more for HUD and \$433 million more for education.

Holding the Line

In his veto message, Mr. Nixon said he was "determined to hold the line against a dangerous budget deficit."

"I am determined to hold the line against the kind of big spending that would drive up prices or demand higher taxes," he said.

"I flatly refuse to go along with the kind of big spending that is wrong for all the American people."

After the President's June 22 veto of the \$2.8 billion hospital-construction bill, the House overrode it by a vote of 279 to 98 and the Senate by 76 to 19, both substantially more than the necessary two-thirds.

The education measure the President vetoed provided \$551 million for federally impacted school districts, \$1.8 billion for secondary education funds, \$967 million for higher education, \$75 million for emergency school aid to school districts involved in the desegregation moves, and other educational assistance.

Brandt in Russia for Signing Of the Non-Aggression Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

which will be shown on West German television tomorrow night, discussing in detail his European policy and his reasons for signing the treaty. It is not known if Moscow will show any of it.

Texts Published

BONN, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Two morning papers of Axel Springer, the conservative publisher, printed today the still-secret text of the Soviet-West German treaty the chancellor is to sign tomorrow.

The two papers, *Die Welt* and the tabloid *Bild Zeitung*, Hamburg publications with a combined circulation of almost five million, also published texts of two West German notes—one to the Soviet Union and the other to Bonn's Western allies, the Big Three.

As yet no source has been identified as a supplier of the documents published by the Springer publications although the number of officials with access to the secret papers is thought to be rather small.

Fire on Liner Put Out

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 11 (AP).—Fire broke out in the boiler room of the 41,000-ton liner *Oriana* today shortly after the vessel sailed from Southampton for Australia with 1,487 passengers aboard. A spokesman for the owner, P and O lines, said: "There were no casualties and the flames were quickly extinguished."

Cabinet Backs Ulster Premier But 'Liberal' Policy in Danger

(Continued from Page 1)

Many Catholics and Protestants agreed that this was the beginning of the end for the tall, 47-year-old farmer turned politician.

In Dublin government sources said today the Irish Republic welcomes the British government statement indicating it may take over the running of Northern Ireland if Maj. Chichester-Clark is ousted.

The sources said Prime Minister Jack Lynch's government has expressed its belief to the British government that Maj. Chichester-Clark's ouster would lead to a "civil war situation" in the North.

End From London

The sources said Mr. Lynch's government would favor direct rule of Northern Ireland from London, rather than the continuation of any government—including the Chichester-Clark cabinet—which would abandon reforms for the province's Roman Catholic minority.

Officials said 1,261 Catholic refugees from Northern Ireland are now billeted at army camps in the Irish Republic.

At the same time, Britain announced that 500 men of the Black Watch Regiment are to reinforce the 9,000-strong British garrison in Northern Ireland, the Associated Press reported.

[At least 2,000 troops will be on guard in Londonderry tomorrow to enforce the government ban on parades during Protestant celebrations of the relief of the siege of Derry in 1689. Last year's parades were followed by riots and bloody street battles between Protestants and Catholics, AP said.]

Beneath the general official silence, diplomats and top Uruguayan officials are increasingly worried that the Tupamaros will be less inhibited about killing their captives in cold blood after Mr. Miraflores' execution.

"If they can go ahead and kill

Unofficial Text of Treaty

BONN, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The following are unofficial texts of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty and accompanying documents as published today by the West German newspapers *Die Welt* and *Bild Zeitung*. The English translation was made by The New York Times:

THE high contracting parties

have agreed in the endeavor

to contribute to the strengthening

of peace and security in

Europe and the world, in the

conviction that peaceful co-

operation between states on the

foundation of the aims and

principles of the Charter of the

United Nations corresponds to

the most ardent desire of the

nations and the general inter-

ests of international peace, in

appreciation of the fact that

previously realized agreed mea-

asures, particularly the conclu-

sion of the treaty of Sept. 13,

concerning the assumption

of diplomatic relations, have created favorable condi-

tions for new important steps

for the further development and

strengthening of their mutual

relations, in the desire to give

expression in contractual form

to their determination toward

improvement and expansion of

cooperation between them, in-

cluding economic relations as

well as scientific, technical and

cultural ties in the interest of

both states as follows:

Article One

The Federal Republic of Ger-

many and the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics regard it as

an important goal of their pol-

icy to maintain international

peace and to attain relaxa-

tion of tension.

They declare their endeavor

to foster the normalization of

the situation in Europe and the

development of peaceful rela-

tions between all European

states, and proceed thereby from

the existing real situation in

this region.

Article Two

The Federal Republic of Ger-

many and the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics will be

guided in their mutual rela-

tions as well as in questions of

the guaranteeing of European

and international peace by the

aims and principles which are

laid down in the Charter of the

United Nations.

Accordingly, they will solve

their disputes exclusively with

peaceful means and assume the

obligation to refrain, pursuant

to Article Two of the Charter

of the United Nations, from the

use of force or the use of

force in questions which affect

security in Europe and interna-

tional security.

Article Three

In accordance with the afore-

mentioned aims and principles,

the Federal Republic of Ger-

many and the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics are agreed

in the recognition that peace

in Europe can only be main-

tained when no one infringes

the present frontiers.

They oblige themselves to

respect unreservedly the terri-

torial integrity of all states in

Europe in their present front-

iers.

They declare that they have

no territorial demands against

anyone, nor will they have

such in the future.

They regard the frontiers of

all the states in Europe today

and in future as inviolable, as

they stand on the day of the

signing of this treaty, including

the Oder-Neisse line, which

forms the western frontier of

the People's Republic of Poland,

and the frontier between the

Federal Republic of Germany

and the German Democratic

Republic.

The question of the rights of

the Four Powers does not

have any connection with the

treaty which the Federal Re-

public of Germany and the

Union of Soviet Socialist Re-

publics intend to conclude in

this connection.

The question of the rights of

the Four Powers will not be

ABM May Squeak By Senate Today

Only Four Senators Still Uncommitted

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The Senate ABM debate reached a lackluster climactic climax yesterday with both sides more interested in scurrying around the backrooms to locate the few critical votes that would assure victory.

A vote was set for tomorrow afternoon on an amendment that would block the administration's plan to expand the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system beyond the two sites narrowly approved last year by the Senate.

The amendment to a \$12.2 billion military authorization bill before the Senate has been offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Ky., and Sen. Philip A. Hart, Mich., who once again are leading the ABM opposition.

The vote appeared to be so close that neither side was certain of its outcome, but as a result of some last-minute moves, the odds appeared to favor the administration.

Administration Setback

Yet, the administration suffered a setback when Gen. Clinton P. Anderson, D., N.M., who provided a key vote last year for initial deployment of the Safeguard system, announced today he would vote for the Cooper-Hart amendment on the ground the United States should proceed in a "cautious" way in deploying an ABM system.

The Anderson vote had been counted upon by the pro-administration forces, which had pre-claimed the "certain" ranks of the opposition by finding a senator against further deployment who was willing to "pair" with all the other Republican Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota and thus withhold his vote. Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky., had "no comment" today when asked through a press aide whether he had agreed to give a "pair" to the absent Sen. Mundt.

The ABM opposition also was showing some signs of disunity over the tactics in opposing the administration plan to expand the Safeguard system to Minuteman bases in Missouri and Wyoming. Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., who voted against deployment last year, announced that this year he would vote against the Cooper-Hart amendment. Instead, Sen. McIntyre said, he would vote for a substitute amendment proposed by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass.

In contrast to the Cooper-Hart amendment, which would withhold \$22 million for deployment at the two additional sites, the Brooke amendment would provide the full \$12 billion requested by the administration—but with the proviso that the funds could only be spent at the first two sites in Montana and North Dakota. Sen. McIntyre said he had decided after talking to a highly placed American source in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna, that full funding was necessary to give "sufficient momentum" to support the U.S. negotiating position in the talks with the Soviet Union.

Cans of Dumped British Gas Bob Up on Vacation Beaches

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Royal Navy said today it has halted all sea dumping of a potentially lethal chemical after 100 canisters of it washed ashore at beaches on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel. So far there has been no report of ill effects.

The canisters contain ferric chloride, a chemical used for descaling boilers. When mixed with water it produces a gas that can be lethal under certain circumstances.

Reporting that an investigation has been ordered, a Royal Navy spokesman said the canisters were among 200 packed in 24 drums and dumped in the sea between the English south coast and the Isle of Wight July 31.

"The drums had been wired shut and buoyancy tests carried out to make sure they would sink."

"Some of the containers must have burst open" releasing the canisters which then washed ashore, a navy spokesman said.

Relatively Harmless

The gas produced by the chemical is "relatively harmless unless it is exposed in a confined space, and then it could be dangerous," he added. "Anybody who gets a sniff of the stuff starts coughing furiously."

Dr. Douglas Quantrell, deputy medical officer for the island, said he opened one canister as a test, added water and sniffed the hydrochloric acid gas it produced.

"I could scarcely smell anything and it had no ill effect," he said. "If a small quantity of water was added to a large quantity of this chemical in an enclosed space it would produce a most unpleasant gas. But in the present circumstances I am satisfied there is no danger to swimmers."

Despite his reassurance, island

Tactics of Manson's Lawyer Straining Unity of Defense

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (UPI).—

Defense attorney Irving Kanarek has pounced away today with more cross examination of key state witness Linda Kasabian despite the objection of other defense attorneys to his tactics.

The lawyer for 35-year-old Manson, a cult leader, has handed another bloody photograph of one of the victims of the Tate-La Bianca slayings to Mrs. Kasabian on the witness stand as he sought to force her to admit that she had gone into the Tate residence also.

Mrs. Kasabian averted her eyes from the photograph.

The "united defense" put forth by Manson and the three young women co-defendants appears to be disintegrating. Other defense attorneys said that Mr. Kanarek might be doing a good job for Manson but he was implicating the girls.

Locked Into This Guy

Yesterday Manson and a defense lawyer, Paul Fitzgerald, protested when Mr. Kanarek produced a police photo for the fourth time.

Manson jumped to his feet and called to the judge: "Your honor, I'd like to object to this attorney. You've got me locked into this guy."

Today Mr. Kanarek showed Mrs. Kasabian a photograph of a window at the Tate home and asked her if she had not looked into the house. She replied that she had been standing by Charles ("Tex") Watson and did glance through the window. She said that all she saw was a table and a bookcase in the room.

Objections by the prosecution squelched many of Mr. Kanarek's questions, including one about why she had lived in communes all over the United States.

The 21-year-old witness was in her 12th day of testimony in the case. She was granted immunity from prosecution yesterday in the seven slayings.

Answering other questions, Mrs. Kasabian suggested she thought of herself as a "witch" during the weekend of killing.

Mr. Kanarek asked her: "During that period of time you thought of yourself as a 'witch'?"

"Yes, I guess so," he replied.

Mrs. Kasabian has testified that when she joined the Manson "family" in early July, a month before the murders, her hair was cut and she was given the name of "Yana the witch."

Cosmos-356 Launched

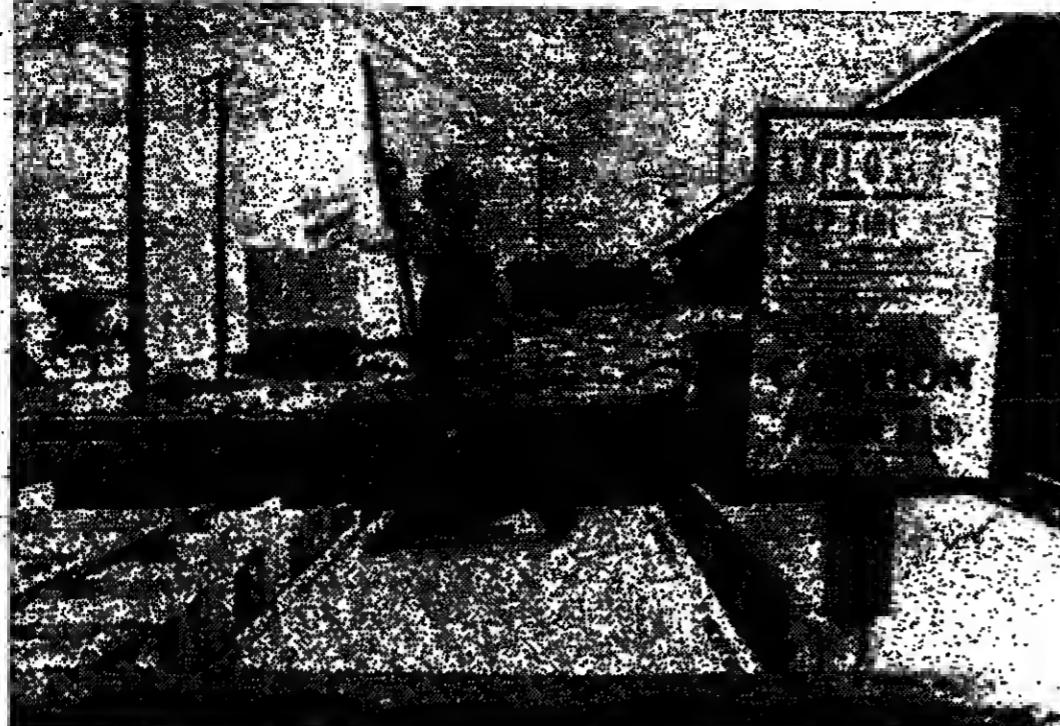
MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched the 356th in its Cosmos series of unmanned satellites yesterday, the official news agency Tass announced today.

You will enjoy shopping

AT HELENE DALE'S

7, rue Scribe - PARIS IXe

For Perfume & Gift at Export Price



DANGEROUS DUTY—An Army military police guard kneels atop a concrete and steel block containing nerve gas rockets on their way to a deep Atlantic Ocean burial. The rockets are aboard a train slowly passing through the town of Bremen, Ga.

Nerve Gas Trains Near Coast

Salt Mines Best for Atom Waste, U.S. Says

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 11 (AP).—A U.S. Atomic Energy Commission study has concluded that the best permanent burial grounds for highly radioactive waste from the nuclear power industry would be in salt mines.

The ABC report said there are four major salt formations in the United States suitable for disposal, two in Michigan, one in New York and one in Kansas.

The report said the ABC is now working out details for a "federal demonstration disposal facility" in a salt mine in the central United States, presumably in Kansas.

The report said the ABC is now

studied to be the most promising locations to provide the isolation required for hundreds of thousands of years."

Nerve-Gas Trains Roll On

ATLANTA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Two military trains carrying nerve gas rockets cleared their last large city today and headed toward the coast where the cargo will be taken out to sea and dumped.

The Environmental Defense Fund and Florida Gov. Claude Kirk filed suit in U.S. district court in Washington today seeking to stop the Army plans for dumping nerve gas in the Atlantic Ocean.

Students' Choice

Dr. Howard said that in the experiment 23 male students of the University of North Carolina—aged between 21 and 23—spent 90 minutes a day for four weeks in a room equipped with a projector and pornographic movies, pornographic still photos, pornographic literature and non-pornographic magazines, books and novels.

Students' Choice

Dr. Howard said the students were free to use whatever materials they wished, including non-pornographic material.

"Our subjects, under the conditions of this experiment quickly became satisfied and bored," he said.

Dr. Victor Cline, a University of Utah psychologist, accused the Army of holding up on the dumping operation until it can reevaluate the situation and demonstrate that the proposed plan is the safest way to dispose of the gas.

A 40-car train from the Richmond, Ky., arsenal rolled through the Appalachia coal country during the night and made its way through Spartanburg, S.C., the largest city along its route.

At the same hour, a 46-car train from the Anniston, Ala., Army depot left Athens, Ga., after a two-hour stop to take on added fuel and water.

The two trains will take the same track at Clinton, S.C., and head eastward for the Sunny Point military terminal near Wilmington, N.C., where the gas will be loaded aboard an old ship hull for disposal in the Atlantic.

Crowds turned out all along the routes of the two trains, apparently satisfied by the Army's assurances that the chances of an accident are "nil."

Change in Laws

Dr. Cline said he could only conclude that the commission's research staffers came up with their findings "because they have a certain social and political philosophy and feel there should be a change in the laws controlling pornography."

The psychologist said conclusions drawn from inadequate data included a contention that "continued or repeated exposure to erotic stimuli results in satiation of sexual arousal and interest in such material."

Their statement also rejects obvious clinical experience where a man may find himself stimulated by the nude body of his wife for 30 years, even though there may exist temporary periods of satiation," he said.

Their evidence only shows that if you give people a great glut of pornography they will temporarily satiate, but the same may be said of having sexual intercourse, eating, drinking etc."

The 18-member commission was appointed by President Johnson in 1967 and is not due to publish its report for a few weeks, although the main conclusions have already been leaked.

The leaks were judged so controversial by some commissioners that the Post Office subcommittee on postal operations of the House of Representatives decided to launch public hearings which are continuing.

U.S. Narcotics Unit Plans to Increase European Staff

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP).—The U.S. Narcotics Bureau's European staff will be increased by more than 50 percent in the next few months in a major attempt to slow the flow of drugs into the United States.

Five new offices will be opened and two bureaus reinforced, sources reported.

The new bureaus will be in London, Frankfurt, Milan, Barcelona and Madrid. An extra man is to be assigned to the staff at headquarters in Paris and to the office in Marseilles, the pivot point for much of the heroin moving out of Europe toward New York.

The seven men will be added to the 12 already operating in France, and Rome, Beirut, Istanbul and Ankara.

The report of the American step-

—the first new agents are ex-

pected to arrive in Marseilles in

the next two weeks—follows an an-

nouncement by French officials

that 50 men would be added to its

narcotics bureaus by October.

Nixon, Kosygin Expected at UN

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 11 (AP).—Both President Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin "very probably" will attend the UN General Assembly's 25th anniversary session this autumn, according to an administration source here.

UN delegates and officials alike

are hopeful that the two will be

among the heads of state and govern-

ment coming to New York to

help the organization celebrate the

completion of its first quarter-century.

The General Assembly will start

its three-month 25th annual session

Sept. 15. Heads of state and govern-

ment of all 126 member coun-

tries have been invited to come

and speak either in the annual

general debate Sept. 17 to Oct. 2 or

else at a special commemorative

session Oct. 19 to 25. Oct. 24 will be

just 25 years after the UN Charter

took effect.

Hurricane Damage

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The American Red Cross has released figures showing 64,500

homes were destroyed or damaged

last week by Hurricane Celia. The

agency also said Celia had destroyed

\$840,000 on the wholesale market

in New York City.

Congress Told Pornography Creates Ennui

Experiment Found Young Men Satisfiable

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Twenty-three male students at an American university were aroused at first but later showed decreasing interest and became bored when repeatedly exposed to pornography in a sex experiment a congressional committee was told today.

Dr. James Howard, head of the controversial experiment carried out for a presidential commission, was giving evidence today before a House of Representatives subcommittee on the commission's findings.

Very Severe Dilution

The motion to send the resolution back to committee, offered by Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington and Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland, chairman and vice-chairman of the committee that recommended the limited transfer of authority, charged that "severe dilution" of highway funds by the highway lobby had caused the defeat. They vowed to try to revive the proposal tomorrow, the final day of the annual meeting.

Under existing programs, and for

mass transit and aid to railroads, under pending or contemplated legislation.

But a governor could shift a certain portion—Mr. Volpe suggested 15 to 25 percent—of the funds between categories to meet the special needs of his state.

Highway groups have opposed such proposals as a "raids" on the highway trust fund, which has a \$2 billion surplus. Telegrams from auto manufacturers, automobile clubs, highway users and highway builders have flooded the governors, in what Gov. Mandel called "the heaviest lobbying I've ever seen" on such an issue.

Gov. Mandel and Gov. Evans were working on a revised draft

of the resolution.

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mass transit and aid to railroads, under pending or contemplated legislation.

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Very Severe Dilution

The motion to send the resolution back to committee, offered by Gov. Daniel J

Basic Problems Still Unresolved**Colombo Warned by Party of His Coalition**

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP).—The leader role for the Communists in government of the staunchly anti-Communist government. The speech by Mauro Ferri, secretary of the Unitarian Socialist party, served as a reminder that potentially vast differences of political opinion still marked the coalition Mr. Colombo put together after a month-long government crisis.

He said the center-left government, of which his party is a member, "could come up against insurmountable obstacles if left-wing partners continued to seek a Christian Democratic of preferring

Communist support to that of moderate parties. He said the Socialist party, second largest among the four coalition parties, continued in its "double-track" policy of joining with the Communists in many municipal and regional governments and with the center-left forces in Rome and the center-left forces in Rome and elsewhere.

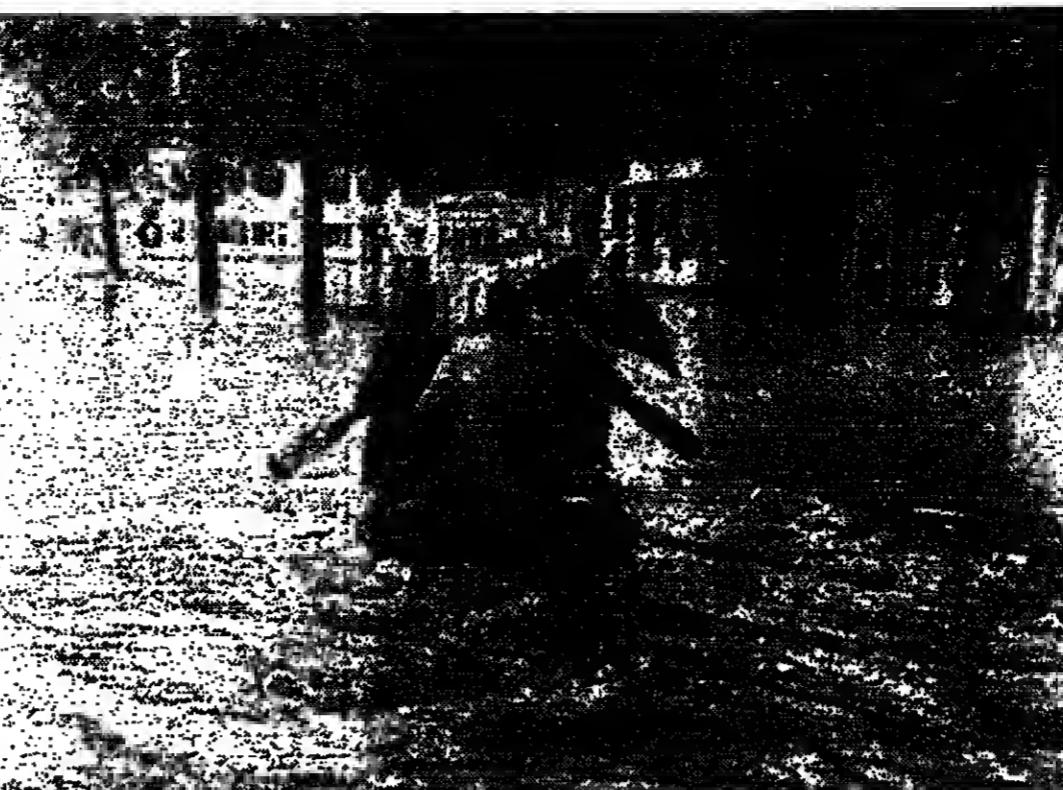
"An attempt is under way by the Communist party," Mr. Ferri said, "to infiltrate the structures of Italy's democracy and take over its control."

Littie Comfort

The only partner in Mr. Colombo's government which drew no criticism from Mr. Ferri was the tiny Republican party. This seemed to bring little comfort to the premier, who told the parliament yesterday that he wanted his government to be a stable and long-lasting one.

In another speech today, Enrico Berlinguer, the vice-secretary of the Communist party, reminded Mr. Colombo that his government was the fifth in two years. Mr. Berlinguer claimed that "those who discriminate against the Communist party prevent democracy from working efficiently" in Italy.

The debate in the Chamber was expected to reach the vote stage by tomorrow. The premier was virtually assured of winning his first confidence test by a wide margin.



Associated Press

NOW, THE PADDLE PLAY—A rubber raft became the best means of transportation in Oberammergau, Germany, after three days of heavy rains flooded this Bavarian tourist region. The torrential downpours halted a performance of the Passion Play.

Moscow Insists Only 2 Cities Are Sealed Against Cholera

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Soviet health official today denied that cholera had closed the Soviet Black Sea coast and said only two cities were sealed off.

Informal Moscow sources however, maintained the disease had infected southern cities on a 1,200-mile arc.

In spite of the Soviet denial, anti-cholera precautions remained in force throughout the nation and in Moscow itself, although embassy doctors said the capital appeared in no danger.

The Soviet denial was made in response to requests for clarification put to the Ministry of Public Health by the U.S. Embassy, an embassy spokesman said.

Up to that point, information on the spread of the disease through the southern Soviet Union had been compiled by the embassies from a variety of their sources and by newsmen from Moscow sources.

Ministry Source

GENEVA, Aug. 11 (AP).—The World Health Organization (WHO) said today there was little danger of the cholera epidemic spreading from Russia into Western Europe.

A WHO spokesman told newsmen the Soviet authorities seem to be taking all necessary measures against the disease and, therefore, there was "absolutely no reason why it should spread."

The spokesman stressed that cholera is a water-borne disease carried in the stool and not passed on directly from one person to another, like smallpox or similar diseases, and therefore can easily be contained in any country with an efficient sanitation and health service.

A cholera-type intestinal disease which may be connected with the current cholera epidemic in Russia broke out in the United Arab Republic several weeks ago, sources close to WHO said here today.

Int. sources said WHO has received no official notification of the disease from the Egyptian health authorities thus far. They said the virus has not been positively identified, and the disease presumably is a hitherto unknown type of cholera.

WHO declined to discuss the matter officially as long as it has not received a formal report from Egypt.

Sources speculated that the disease may have been carried into Russia by Soviet instructors returning from duty in the United Arab Republic. The Soviet military presence in that country has increased considerably in recent months.

The sources said the Egyptian epidemic apparently is still confined to rural areas where most of the Soviet personnel is stationed, away from the larger towns where there are Western visitors.

They say, would explain the fact that the disease has not been reported in any Western country thus far.

Italy and Turkey were reported today to have taken steps to check incoming passengers from the Caspian region.

Mobutu Meets Lindsay
NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI).—President Joseph Mobutu of the Republic of the Congo and his wife, Antoinette, were the honored guests of Mayor John Lindsay at a reception here last night. Mr. Mobutu is visiting the United States to seek business investments in his country. Today he visited Robert Sarnoff, chief of RCA.

The police found the cache during a massive manhunt for the killers of Mrs. Florence Hanson, a 73-year-old Englishwoman who was hacked to death with an ax over the weekend. Her ten-year-old grandson, Geoffrey Bard, sustained critical head injuries in the attack. Liberation movements are not permitted to have arms in Zambia.

Arms Cache Found
In Zambia; 2 Held

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Two members of the South African nationalist movement, the African National Congress, were arrested today in connection with a cache of 21 machine guns found Sunday by police.

The police found the cache during a massive manhunt for the killers of Mrs. Florence Hanson, a 73-year-old Englishwoman who was hacked to death with an ax over the weekend. Her ten-year-old grandson, Geoffrey Bard, sustained critical head injuries in the attack. Liberation movements are not permitted to have arms in Zambia.

Genoa Hashish Raid
GENOA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Police climbed a cliff to arrest a dozen people having a hashish "camp-out" early today.

Peru Air Toll: 101; 2 on Ground Died

CUZCO, Peru, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Student pilot Juan Loo, the lone survivor of a Peruvian airline crash that killed 49 American teenage students and 52 other persons, said the pilot fought until the last instant to try to save the plane, then said: "May God have pity on us all!"

Authorities today raised the toll of Peru's worst air disaster to 101 when they discovered that two persons on the ground were struck and killed by the plunging airplane.

Mr. Loo, the only survivor of the 100 persons aboard the four-engine Lockheed Electra, was quoted as saying pilot Carlos Caligari "struggled until the last minute to save the ship from the tragedy."

"He did all humanly possible," Mr. Loo said. "But the plane had altitude because of the fire consuming one of the motors."

Mr. Loo was found in a treacherous area of the wreckage. He was critically burned.

Cairo Still Firmly for Return Of 'All Occupied Arab Lands'

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The United Arab Republic's chief delegate to the United Nations will fly to New York tomorrow to begin diplomatic exchanges aimed at achieving a settlement with Israel.

The delegate, Mohammed E. el-Zayyat, received instructions yesterday to stand firm on demands for Israeli withdrawal from "all occupied Arab lands." He met in Alexandria with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Mohammed Hasnein Heykal, the Minister of National Guidance, and Adlal Ghobrial, Cairo's chief diplomatic representative in Washington.

The Egyptians are emphasizing that the revised mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN representative for the Middle East, must be aimed at implementation of the Security Council resolution of Nov. 23, 1967, which, Cairo insists, calls for Israeli withdrawal from "all" occupied lands.

Pressure Needed
In the view of most observers in Cairo, a solution of the withdrawal issue is impossible without eventual big-power compulsion on both sides. Egypt insists on regaining the entire Sinai peninsula, but the Israelis demand retention of Sharm el Sheikh at the southern end of the peninsula, which commands the sea route to Israel's southern port of Eilat.

The Syrians aspire to recover the Golan Heights but most Israelis oppose yielding this area, from which artillery shelled northern Israeli settlements before the 1967 war.

Jordan is holding firm for recovery of its West Bank territories and the Old City of Jerusalem. For security reasons, Israel is reluctant to return the West Bank without border changes and military outposts. For historical and religious reasons, both Israel and Jordan insist on control of the Old City of Jerusalem.

Diplomats Confer
UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The No. 3 man of Egypt's

Israel Fears U.S. Intent

(Continued from Page 1)

army of Israel "has decided to reply affirmatively to the latest United States peace initiative." One of its key terms was "Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied during the 1967 conflict." In its recent statement, Israel had added the phrase "to secure, recognize and agreed boundaries to be determined in the peace agreements."

The Israeli claim that in advising Mr. Jarring of Israel's acceptance, the State Department did not include the additional phrase and that Mr. Jarring has now declared that Israel's position is agreement to the unconditioned peace.

The United States, as nearly as can be learned here, is less than sympathetic to Israel's dilemma, arguing that it cannot have victory both ways. If Israel says it has "accepted" the American proposal, it cannot thereupon claim non-acceptance if certain various qualifying addenda are not included.

The ensuing internal political problem arises from the fact that a major faction of the cabinet, influenced by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, insisted on addition of the qualifying phrase as a condition of their acceptance of the U.S. initiative.

Another political grouping, the rightist Gahal, withdrew from the government because it objected to even the qualified acceptance.

Mrs. Meir, despite her misgivings, will restate Israel's position and argue that it has safeguarded itself, whatever language the United States may have used to Mr. Jarring. The government is also reported to be willing to name a negotiating team to meet with Mr. Jarring.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Meir is said to have been deeply disturbed at what looks to her like double dealing. Many members of the cabinet, including Gen. Dayan, share her view.

Last Sextuplet Dies
ROME, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The sole survivor of sextuplets born here a week ago to a woman who had taken fertility drugs died today of a cardiac collapse. A girl, she was one of three boys and three girls born to Mrs. Loredana Luzzatelli Petrone.

Muscat Dropped In Oman's Name: Reforms Listed

MUSCAT, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Sultan Qabus bin Said of Oman who overthrew his father's rule 18 days ago, has changed the name of his country, invited exiles to return, inveigled against Communism and announced a long list of reforms and development plans.

The sultan, 28, in his first radio address to his people, said the country would no longer be known as Muscat and Oman put simply as the Sultanate of Oman in a step to emphasize the unity of all parts of the land. He said he was also considering designs for a new national flag to replace the present unadorned red banner.

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Page 6—Wednesday, August 12, 1970 *

Equality—Under the Law

The Women's Rights amendment that was overwhelmingly passed by the House of Representatives bans infringement by the federal government or any state of "equality of rights under the law" because of sex. That represents an important change in attitude—change that has been in progress, economically and socially, for many years. But it is as far from achieving the goals of the Women's Liberation Movement as the Civil Rights Acts have been from achieving true equality for non-whites.

The analogy should not be pressed too far. Despite some geneticists, the only apparent difference between whites and non-whites lies in skin color and social conditioning. But there are pronounced differences in biological structure and function between men and women, plus a millennial difference in social status. It has yet to be determined, with any accuracy or general consent, to what extent the biological differences are significant, in any purely practical sense, in determining social status in the modern world.

The question goes deep into a great number of social structures and individual relationships; into the psychology of men and women and the very existence of the family unit—the oldest, simplest and most enduring social nucleus. It involves, to a

far greater degree than national, racial, economic or religious ideologies, the basic patterns of human existence.

But whatever changes may occur in the direction of a new association between the sexes in the world, the pragmatic facts of an industrialized society dictate the justice of the Women's Rights amendment. It is just that women should have the control of their own persons, their own property and their own careers on equal terms with men. It is just that they should receive equal pay for equal work, and not be barred, by their sex alone, from access to the professions, or from advancement in them.

That this kind of equality, if achieved in fact (and prejudice or preconceptions are stubborn, even in the face of the law) other changes in feminine status will doubtless occur. Society at large must be prepared to adapt to them, and to test their validity and acceptability with objectivity. This responsibility applies to women as well as to men; it may be discovered that the differences are more fundamental than the radical females are now willing to concede, or less important than male chauvinism will now admit. In any case, women's rights are more complex and more significant than the right to brawls in McSorley's Old Ale House.

A Murder in Montevideo

The murder of Dan A. Mitrione by terrorists in Uruguay is, as President Nixon declared, shocking and wanton and deserving of widespread condemnation. The crust of civilized custom which ordinarily stops men from taking and killing hostages is all too thin and easily punctured, and when it is punctured, the damage should be quickly repaired—not just by condemning the perpetrators, of course, but by finding them and bringing them to justice. Inevitably, Mr. Mitrione's death will be more publicized than those of American fighting men in Vietnam because of the sensational circumstances attending it but the fact is that it should be mourned no less.

It would be misleading, unfortunately, to regard Mr. Mitrione as a random victim. For some time, Uruguay has been in the grip of a limited but vicious rebellion in which the elected government has been attacked by a group of urban terrorists calling themselves the Tupamaros. Uruguay found itself ill-prepared to cope with these challengers. It turned, perhaps too quickly, to repression; one sign of this was a Uruguayan Senate report two months ago in which police torture of political prisoners was alleged to be "normal, frequent and habitual." The government turned as well to the United States; under the American AID program, Mr. Mitrione, formerly chief of police in

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Treaty

The treaty has been initiated but not yet signed. On the German side it is said that ratification will only take place if progress is made in the Berlin question. On the Russian side it is said that progress in the Berlin question is possible if the treaty is signed by both parties.

Under these circumstances one cannot, with the best will in the world, attach much importance as yet to the treaty. They are words put on paper, which in this case with regard to West Berlin have to be followed by deeds.

Only then can one at least cherish some hope that the development take the right direction.

—From *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

trustful, and to assure themselves of their full support, Brandt and Scheel are taking great pains to emphasize four-power responsibility for Germany as a whole and for Berlin, both within the framework of the new treaty and outside it.

As soon as possible after his Moscow excursion, Brandt intends to put in an appearance in New York along with other Western heads of government. The Western powers once disappointed him, and many others, by permitting Ulbricht to build his wall in Berlin. In doing so they contributed to the gradual crystallization of an "Eastern policy" which today is leading all of them into dangerous territory.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

South Africa's Terrorism Act

These days in Germany terms such as "a new chapter," "a transformed relationship," "toward the future," are being bandied about. The suggestion is being made not only to Social Democrats and Liberals, but also to Christian Democrats and conservatives along the Rhine, that West Germany once more enjoys prestige not only in the West but in the East as well. And all this despite the fact that there are no concrete signs of a genuine change of attitude in Moscow.

The present Kremlin leaders continue to pursue their goal of maneuvering the Americans out of Western Europe and the West Germans out of the Western military and economic blocs—with bait if not with threats. Their successors are not likely to be any different.

To prevent their allies from growing mis-

trustful, the authorities to hold people indefinitely and incommunicado. They need never be charged. They need never be released.

It is hardly surprising in these circumstances that allegations of torture abound and are often likely to be true.

There are few incitements to terrorism more powerful than the Terrorism Act itself.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1895

PARIS.—A serious piece of news comes from Vienna. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew and presumptive heir of the Emperor of Austria, is seriously ill. One cannot help seeing a sort of fatality in this illness which puts in peril the days of this young man a few years only after the dramatic death of the Archduke Rudolph. Not that the disappearance of an archduke would in any way imperil the fate of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The House of Hapsburg has so many members that the Imperial throne is never likely to become vacant for lack of a direct heir, at least for some years to come.

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1920

PARIS.—The tribute of the British press, of British public men and of the British people to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the unveiling of his statue by Saint Gaudens in London, should have brought a deep thrill of tenderness and of fraternal gratitude to all American hearts. Lincoln is enshrined within us as is no other human entity short of Washington, and he is much more personal to the American of today than is the "Father of the Country," about whose character there is a kind of sublimity which keeps him aloof and remote from popular sympathy. But Lincoln was a man of us.



"This Expressway Has Plumb Gone to Hell."

Nerve Gas and National Security

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—In all the remarkable circumstances of the nerve gas affair, the least of the available evils may be the Army's plan to ship 3,000 tons of the deadly stuff through seven Southern states, then dump it in the ocean 383 miles off Florida. Even so, the gross offensiveness and latent risks of the scheme suggest what a mess the nation has got itself into.

In the first place, the gas GB was derived from Nazi German research and manufactured by the American "defense" establishment during the Korean war as a weapon against mass Chinese infantry attacks. Yet, there is no evidence that the Chinese were using gas. These circumstances alone make a mockery of all those solemn assurances given by every President and innumerable generals that this country would never be first to use gas warfare. Luckily for the Chinese, the Korean war was

settled before that pledge could be put to the test.

In the second place, as near as anyone can tell, or has told, the manufacture of this ghastly concoction was undertaken so mindlessly that, once it existed, there was no way to disarm or neutralize it. One would have thought that American scientific and technological genius, which has found a way to arm and disarm nuclear weapons, might have provided this safeguard for GE.

Finally alerted after 15 years to the obvious dangers of the situation, the Army cast about for something to do with all that GB. Having already dumped some of New Jersey several years ago, without provoking outcry, it dispatched the latest shipment to Florida waters. (How much more GB and other such nasty horrors exist? And what will be done with them?)

It does no good to say that the New Jersey dump was not protested; since then, environmental dangers have made a deep if belated impression on many people, and what was not then recognized as a threat—indeed, even known to most Americans—has no meaning in the present situation. The State Department can dismiss U. Thant's protest, for instance, on legal grounds; it cannot dismiss the impact he, and the dumping of the gas, will make on the people of the world—perhaps literally.

Uncertain Effects

For months the Russians had been talking sweet in New York and Washington while acting tough in the Near East. In the very midst of the Big Two and Big Four discussions, they had taken over air defense of Egypt. If that evolution could have continued, neither the Russians nor the Egyptians would have any incentive for a cease-fire; and the Israelis would be strongly pushed to undertake a new pre-emptive strike.

In the last week of June, there came especially strong statements on the Near East from San Clemente by President Nixon and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger. The Soviet Union was warned that any further penetration would mean strong American counter-action. Moscow and Cairo now had truly serious reasons to accept the Sisco offer.

The Sisco proposal differed from ours in two crucial ways. First, it was procedural rather than substantive. The Israelis, the Egyptians and the Jordanians were asked to stop shooting for ninety days. Only after the cease-fire did they have to address themselves to the really hard questions of territorial borders, refugees, and international rights.

Secondly, the Sisco formula took substantive discussions of Near Eastern problems away from the Big Four—the Americans, Russians, British and French—who had been wrestling vainly on the Arab-Israeli dispute for months. The formula put the discussions to a forum made up of Israel, Egypt and Jordan communicating through the agency of the United Nations mediator, Gunnar Jarring. That meant the contesting parties did not have as an excuse for refusing the hope that the big powers would pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

Because it avoided substantive issues and the Big Four forum, the Sisco formula was much less unpalatable to the immediate parties than many of us imagined when the proposals were first surfaced on June 26. Even so, it would not have succeeded without a change in attitude by the Soviet Union.

But these matters should be seen chiefly as elements of a more modest goal. For now, and for some time to come, the immediate American target should be the preservation and extension of the cease-fire.

Bonn-Moscow Treaty: A Two-Way Gate

By David Binder

BONN—Appraising the treaty that West Germany is about to conclude with the Soviet Union, the Bonn Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, remarked: "We have opened a gate to the East." But in equal measure it opens a gate to the West for the Russians.

The essence lies in the declared intention that the treaty should foster "improvement and expansion of cooperation" between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

In this respect the treaty negotiated by Mr. Scheel and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko invites and obliges the Soviet Union to play a role in central Europe which previous Russian governments were incapable of playing: The role of a "partner-neighor" while the Americans would continue competing as partners from another continent.

This difference has implications also for American proposals to reduce U.S. troop presence in Western Europe sharply in coming years.

Also implied by the Moscow treaty is a desire by the Russians to have the world forget its invasion and suppression of Czechoslovakia just two years ago, or at least to regard the invasion as the "factory accident" that President de Gaulle called it—an isolated incident with no lasting damage to the greater cause of European peace and security.

From the Russian point of view, incidentally, Germany was probably regarded until now as also incapable of playing the role of "peaceful partner" in the heart of Europe.

There is, however, a critical difference between these two potential partners that goes beyond contemporary ideological antagonism: From the 8th century onward the Germans have been card-carrying members of the European club, whereas Russia's credentials as a full-blooded European nation have only intermittently been accepted by the rest of Europe.

As recently as the era of Konrad Adenauer, for example, most Germans regarded Russia, in the words of the late chancellor, as "belonging to Asia."

That phrase may have been echoing in Andrei Gromyko's ears last week as he repeatedly told Mr. Scheel: "The Soviet Union is a European state."

Ever since World War II Russia's presence, in central Europe has rested on the sharpness of her bayonets, the thrust of her rockets, the destructiveness of her warheads and the might of her tanks.

In contrast to this unlimited and unrelenting exercise of naked power, the new Bonn-Moscow treaty, if it takes the effect it seems destined to take, invites the Russians to be not a guarantor of peace in central Europe but also a participant in a new era of continent-wide cooperation.

France's General de Gaulle may well have dreamed this in his vision of a "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals," but France alone, by its geographic and economic situation, could not realize this vision.

Rather, the invitation to the Russians for "peaceful cooperation" could only come effectively from West Germany—the strongest economic power in central and Western Europe, the heir to Hitler's Third Reich and to the Wilhelmine Empire before it.

"An East German Communist correspondent interpreted the treaty in this vein, reflecting Mr. Gromyko's "Europe" remark as well, with the comment: "It represents a large step forward in the Europeanization of the Russians."

Presumably this was one of the central if unspoken motives of the Soviet government in negotiating the treaty with West Germany. Moscow reserves the right to hunt and rattle sabers in the Middle East and on the Chinese frontier. But at least in Europe, to go by the treaty with West Germany, it intends to show a peaceful and perhaps even a friendly face.

In another sense the Soviet Union appears to be seeking through channels opened by the treaty with West Germany to attain something resembling the economic opportunities of the United States in Western Europe.

Letters

Immaturity?

Re The New York Times editorial in the Aug. 4 IHT, "France Longer Immature," I wish to express my concern as to our immaturity when it comes to the understanding of essential world policies.

It is really necessary, is it indeed compatible with the execution of long-range political vision, for a government to spell out for the others the reasons for actions that may appear controversial to a layman?

Many of us deplore the consequences of our blunders in 1956, when we refused to help the financing of the Aswan Dam in Egypt because of public opinion at home disapproved of Col. Nasser's

dictatorial regime. The resulting impotence of the United States to check the evolution of a disastrous situation we have helped create should make us understand the constructive nature of the African policy of France.

This includes the deliveries of planes to Libya as well as submarines to South Africa.

DODA CONRAD.

St. Malo, France.

Profit and Shame

"Drugs, Medicine, Profit Stars of US Industry"—headline in the Aug. 4 IHT.

There, gentlemen, is the shame of civilization!

RAYMOND B. YOUNG Jr.

St. Cloud, France.

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SALZBURG

Karajan's 'Otello'

Vastness at a Price

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 11.—Herbert von Karajan's lush and large-scale production of Verdi's "Otello" was well received last night to an expectant audience that arched the conductor-producer and his forces with a long breath.

It is the kind of spectacle, with Karajan's Wagnerian productions, for which Salzburg's Large Festspielhaus was built, and its very vastness a determining factor—for all and worse of this production.

The Vienna Philharmonic at Wagnerian strength and top form, and Karajan conducted not only with his accustomed polish and precision but with unaccustomed fervor. The combined forces of the Vienna State Opera and Salzburg Festival Chamber choruses sang the great concerted scenes the first and third acts vocal might and power without overwielding the stage.

Hubert Schneider-Siemens only filled the full hundred-

foot width of the stage with massive, Renaissance-style sets, but laid them out so that they added to the impression of vastness. The fort that dominates the first scene looked like the lower part of some great pyramid, but its heftiness was offset by the stormy movement of the gray-green sky. And Georges Wakhevitch produced costumes of immense variety and detail, for the principals and the army of choristers.

Revealing Subtleties

AR.

All this was impressive, but at a price, both musically and scenically. The exposed orchestra pit and the orchestra's playing revealed often-lost subtleties of Verdi's score, but it also meant that the philharmonic in full cry was too much for the singers.

Peter Glossop, Iago, in Karajan's production of the principals and the army of choristers.



Jon Vickers and Mirella Freni

Four, even though limited to the center of the stage, was as intimate as a medium-sized cathedral.

And much of the action in "Otello" is not monumental or panoramic, but personal, psychological, subtle and insinuating. Karajan has often been taxed for static stagings, but here he opted for movement and using the available space. Thus Othello and Desdemona

privately used his principal singers' individual qualities. Miss Freni is small and appealing, but her lyric soprano has size and she knows how to shape the grand Verdian line. She was a Desdemona both touching and spirited in her baffling encounters with Othello, and the sweep of her phrasing set the pace for an exciting Act Three finale.

Vickers produced some beautiful singing and forceful declamation, and a great deal in between, while his vigorous acting presented a tormented and physically powerful Moor most of the time at the outer edge of self-control, but missing the role's nobility until the death scene.

Glossop's Iago had Mephistophelean overtones on a solid basis of personal motivation, and his singing had range and subtlety—even when he had to deliver sotto voce insinuations to Othello's ear from halfway across the room.

Ryland Davies' Cassio was smoothly sung, but he did not suggest a personality strong enough to be the Moor's ex-captain and eventual successor. Stefania Malagutti was a dependable Emilia.

This production is not the first time Verdi's work has been mounted by the Salzburg festival. In 1951 and 1953, Wilhelm Furtwängler conducted a production by Herbert Graf which had Ramon Vinay in the title role.

The curtain rises on a student reading his play to two of his professors in their chambers. The student-author brandishes a pistol as he describes the suicide finale of his play and then, illustrating its climax, places the revolver in his mouth and proceeds—either deliberately or accidentally—to blow out his brains. Blood splatters the wall as the pistol's report sounds and the audience sits horrified as this grisly bit of realism blinks out. This initial incident has little to do with what follows—but does it forecast the drama's conclusion?—but it secures one's rapt attention. It is an effective employment of shock technique. It is a trick, but it serves as a trick that works.

The central figure of "The Philanthropist" is a professor of philology, a shy, self-effacing man who, on the threshold of middle life, is contemplating

Socially, he is extremely awkward, an inferiority complex on two legs, and his clumsy gaffs are often mistaken for malice.

Hampton has inserted a quotation about man's innate stupidity from Molière in the program but this modest don is the opposite of Molière's misanthrope, though he is destined to like isolation. He longs to conform, to "belong," to be rid of his irritating eccentricities. He is forever apologizing, his auto-criticism amounting to mania. He loses his fiancée and is doomed to spend the rest of his days in quiet desperation in the college halls.

Young Mr. Hampton with surprising maturity relates the professor's predicament as comedy, grotesque comedy with a few touches of pathos. Mr. McCowen plays the floundering student of words who can hardly frame a sentence without a suggestion of self-dissociation magnificently. It is a characterization edged with Thurber humor.

Jane Asher is the lady who rejects him and Penelope Wilton and Tamara Ustinov, other university camp-followers, with Charles Gray as the successful writer of sharp and sometimes witty tongue. They are all of notable aid in support. Mr. Hampton has provided his characters with rewarding lines and the result is an always lively conversation piece with the brilliant performance of McCowen as its main attraction. "The Philanthropist" is an event of double importance. It brings before us an extraordinarily gifted actor demonstrating his versatility and it discloses the development of a young dramatist of originality and remarkable writing skill.

Theater in London

Alec McCowen Triumphs in Christopher Hampton Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Alec McCowen is a rising star of the English stage. He sprang to fame in "Hadrian VII," by Baron Corvo. Now he is appearing in "The Philanthropist," which just opened at the Royal Court.

"The Philanthropist" is the latest work of Christopher Hampton, a playwright still in his early twenties, who made an astonishing debut at 18 with "When Did You Last See My Mother," a promising, confused account of adolescent loneliness. Mr. Hampton's new play, though uneven and inconclusive in its narrative, reveals an amazing development. The dialogue has style and force and, though again his theme is loneliness, he has written here of his elders, vividly sketching the life of university dons.

The curtain rises on a student reading his play to two of his professors in their chambers.

The student-author brandishes a pistol as he describes the suicide finale of his play and then, illustrating its climax, places the revolver in his mouth and proceeds—either deliberately or accidentally—to blow out his brains. Blood splatters the wall as the pistol's report sounds and the audience sits horrified as this grisly bit of realism blinks out.

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The central figure of "The Philanthropist" is a professor of philology, a shy, self-effacing man who, on the threshold of middle life, is contemplating

marriage to a younger woman.

Czech Refugee Battles for Survival as an Artist

By Israel Shenker



Vaclav Oravec

"an old man"

paint to forget that I am an old man in a foreign country," he said. He is 55 years old and he began painting only 15 years ago.

His father had insisted that he study something serious, not art. Mr. Oravec thought of medicine, but opted instead for dentistry, since he felt this would leave him more time for art. Only in 1955, however, as a political prisoner, did he find the time.

In his cell he set himself to imagine an artist's method. How does a painter paint, an icon? he asked himself, and imagined the artist beginning with one coat of paint, then adding another, then...

Icons were familiar to him from his unhappy childhood as the son of a mixed marriage (his father was Roman Catholic, his mother Jewish). For hours on end he painted icons of the mind, and committed them to memory.

Kafka and Icons

When he was released from prison he bought watercolors and painted small landscapes. Then he tried copying old masters until friends told him to forget the child's play and get busy with oil. He did a series of Kafka portraits and he did his icons—notably St. John, patron saint of Slovakia, whom he had seen depicted on the altar cloth of his own childhood church.

His first paintings went on display in 1956, and in 1962 came his first one-man show, illustrations for the works of Kafka. He has never stopped painting portraits of the artist—and is currently working on yet another.

"Each bird sings the melody of his heart," said Mr. Oravec, "and I sing mine—my prayers and dreams and fears."

Much of his work has an abstract quality. He recalls the horrors of the concentration camp with a series of interlinked stars of David, which appear to be made of barbed wire. Contained behind this barbed wire are images of the massacres committed by the Nazis from the belongings and persons of their victims.

On another canvas, four squares are made up of parallel lines—and the painting is called "No Exit." In Switzerland I am working," explained the artist. "There are no problems. The police won't come to get me tonight. But at the end of this line, of this street, you fall into hell or heaven. There is nothing at the end."

Religious have provided him with little comfort. "I didn't find the truth on either side," he said. "Sometimes I go the synagogue here, which is just down the street. Perhaps I will find my mother, I think, but here I find women made up with cosmetics. I hear Hebrew and I don't understand, but the page of the prayer book is pleasant—an abstract picture."

"Then on Sunday I sometimes go to the Spanish mass, where I once more don't understand what they're saying, and I can think good and bad things at the same time. I think to myself,

5 Roman Ships Discovered

MARSALA, Sicily, Aug. 11.—An international archaeological expedition headed by Honor Frost of England announced today that it had discovered the ruins of five Roman ships complete with cargoes.

The team of salvaging archaeologists said it found the ships a few miles from Marsala the important Phoenician port of Motya which was destroyed in 397 by rival Syracuse, on the other end of the island.

The archaeologists previously had located two Roman ships and had returned to take artifacts from them when they stumbled on three more vessels.



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House Unit Approves Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

for U.S. companies that

Nikita D. Mills, D., Ark., of the Ways and Means Committee, said: "I've never had a bill I didn't expect this bad and I don't expect this bad." But he made clear that the bill approved by his committee, not what might emerge from the Senate and the ultimate House conference.

Proposed limitations on imports of shoes and potentially products give a wide degree of latitude to the President or Tariff Commission, or both. The practical impact of the U.S. trade, and hence trade, was not possible to

Administration officials are unhappy about parts of its potential import provisions. From the point of view of the President, while import quotas on textiles, used that extensive import controls would lead to higher consumer prices and foreign imports against U.S. exports.

On the other hand, those arguing for trade conditions have and that the United States is some protection against competition say that the restraints on such items as will not in practice raise a any noticeable way.

There is a key provision of the bill, the new version of the "escape clause" that has been law for many years. This has been designed to permit restraints where a domestic

could prove injury from imports but for various reasons been almost a dead letter last eight years.

The bill approved today would the escape clause in three ways, all aimed at making relief easier to obtain.

The Tariff Commission found injury from imports of imports were not the "primary" cause of industry's troubles, but only a "initial" cause.

And, rising imports would probably be linked to a past reduction in tariffs as is now the case.

In cases of deep importation, the bill contains a

complex new formula. If the conditions were met and a majority of the Tariff Commission recommended specific import restrictions, the President would be required to impose the recommended restrictions unless he found such a move contrary to the national interest.

He would not have the wide discretion he has in ordinary escape clause cases.

A separate section of the bill imposes virtually mandatory import quotas—not higher tariffs—on textiles and shoes, with quotas required by category of product and country of origin. Quotas are already imposed on cotton textiles, and thus the new provision would apply to textiles and apparel of wool and manmade fibers, and blends.

In a last minute action today the committee included manmade textile fibers as well as cloth and apparel, though silk remains exempted.

Wheat and Sugar Surpluses Seen Mounting in EEC in '70

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (AP)—New surpluses of wheat and sugar appear likely in Western Europe this year, farm experts said today.

Their judgment was based on a July 31 crop report just made available and issued by the statistical office of the Common Market.

The report predicts a 30 million-ton wheat crop for the Six, compared with 31.6 million tons in 1969 and an annual average of 30.5 million since 1965.

"It's not a record, but it's a big crop," said one farm expert.

A record oil seed crop is expected because of a 12 percent acreage increase in West Germany and a 10 percent increase in France.

The Six will this year harvest some 2.88 million acres of sugar beets, about the same amount as in the past two years. Experts said that because of poor weather this year's sugar surplus will probably be somewhat less than the 900,000 tons in 1969, though still considerable.

The survey reported that France had decreased the acreage of some

grains, but had increased wheat by 18 percent and maize by 20 percent. It planted 978,000 acres of sugar beets—the most since 1961.

West Germany's grain planting rose to 12.4 million acres, a slight increase on last year. There was a 18.8 percent increase in acreage for corn.

Drug Companies Sued

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 11 (UPI)—The Pennsylvania Justice Department announced today it filed a federal suit against three drug companies charging price fixing and other violations of the anti-trust laws. It asked \$7 million in damages. The companies are Bristol-Myers, Beecham Group of Middlesex, England, and Beecham Inc. of New Jersey.

Steel Shipments in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Steel shipments in the first half of 1970 ran more than 1 million tons above the 1969 pace, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported today.

News Analysis**U.S. Inflation Alert Flashes Green**

By Leonard S. Silk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT)—First inflation alert from Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors did not send any warning for the bomb shelterman Paul W. McCraken, but he thought "there is evidence that after a long time we are beginning to see things shaping up in the area that give some hope we are going to make some progress in the period ahead."

His optimism was shaken

and, rising imports would

probably be linked to a past reduction in tariffs as is now the case.

In cases of deep importation, the bill contains a

was alerting the public to some historical trends.

The economic theory of the council, in a nutshell, is that inflation is caused by inappropriate monetary and fiscal policies and that the market power of particular corporations or unions has nothing to do with it.

A rise in the price of product A, it asserts, may simply mean that consumers will have less money to spend on other products.

If this is not the case, the President's economists want to know, where do consumers get the money to increase their total spending?"

The implication is that no individual wage or price action can have any effect on general inflation, which only the government or the Federal Reserve can cause.

Meets Auto Officials

However, Mr. McCraken has met quietly in Detroit with auto industry officials.

Inflation alert makes no noise to the wage negotiations in the auto industry—the most economic issue immediately.

Mr. McCraken emphasized

the alert "never was intended to be some kind of anticipatory

it's first report, the council's

deep and long-lasting recession.

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AFCA
watch it go**IOS Seeking Compromise With Ex-Chief****But Cornfeld Is Said To Insist on Control**

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 11 (WFP)—The management of Investors Overseas Services and ousted chairman Bernard Cornfeld engaged in a round of shadow-boxing today designed to save each other a bit of face and the ailing mutual fund empire a potentially destructive proxy fight.

IOS revealed that top management officials are still trying to persuade Mr. Cornfeld to accept a compromise and call off his proxy fight to regain control of the company he founded 14 years ago.

Company sources said the latest management effort at "constant communication" took place last night when members of the executive board inner circle visited Mr. Cornfeld.

Results Negative

The results were "negative," the sources said, but it was not known whether Mr. Cornfeld still insists on returning as chairman, the post he lost in the first major upheaval in May.

Mr. Cornfeld's camp remained silent although for the first time since he declared war on IOS management on Sunday a slight aura of flexibility was noted at his Lake Geneva villa headquarters.

Management Role Possible

Although management's compromise proposals were not spelled out, the sources hinted the company might offer him a management role which, however, definitely would stop far short of his demand for complete control.

In the absence of concrete details, the management stand smacked very much of the compromise which the board of directors had hoped to offer Mr. Cornfeld during their meeting last week.

The offer of a directorship was never made because Mr. Cornfeld clearly insisted on returning as chairman.

The conciliatory IOS strategy was dictated by fears that a public proxy fight would be extremely destructive to the striking investor confidence in the company, which is in a permanent state of crisis since mid-April.

Skirmishing Continues

The renewed accent on conciliation was revealed against a background of continued skirmishing, including the first of what may yet be a shotgun barrage of legal suits brought by Mr. Cornfeld against IOS and word that the company has formally banned him from its Geneva offices.

Since the last year and a half of the inflation has occurred during the Nixon administration, this might be taken as a self-indictment for its policy of gradualism. Indeed, there is some indication that the President's economists now think that both monetary and fiscal policy were too loose early in 1969.

However, that is apparently water under the dam, because the inflation is slowly dying. But Mr. McCraken now refuses to forecast consumer prices for 1970 as a whole.

The current position of the council is that an inflation, once set in motion, must be permitted to work its way through the economic system.

"Wholesale prices begin rising first, followed by retail and service prices and wages. This process has to run through the system before a leveling off can occur."

The alert makes clear that the administration has no intention of confessing error in having given business and labor a green light to raise prices and wages without concern about government resistance when Mr. Nixon took office.

It held to this line as inflation escalated through 1969. Nor does it see any need to change its laissez-faire policy now.

Distinction Between Conservatives

Thus, the inflation alert and the Productivity Commission, which were created by the administration in response to growing demands that it do something to restrain wages and prices, takes one back to Mort Sahl's classic distinction between old-fashioned and modern conservatives. The former believed you should never do anything for the first time; the latter believed that you should do things for the first time—but not now.

The basic message of this first alert will be noted with interest in Detroit.

However, it is possible that, in his discussions with the auto industry leaders, Mr. McCraken sought to change the message.

The first alert may prove to have been a very cautious step toward a somewhat tougher administration wage-price policy. But nothing of that sort yet shows on the record.

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Private Study Made by Professors**Stocks a Better Buy Than Mutual Funds**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (WFP)—

Investors would have made more money during the past decade buying equal amounts of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange than by acquiring shares of mutual funds, according to a study by the Twentieth Century Fund, a private group that finances research in the social sciences.

The study, due to be released next week, also says that trading by the funds increased price swings in small, speculative stocks but had no effect on prices of larger, seasoned companies.

Among the other findings in the study, which was done by Irwin Friend, Marshall Elman and Jean Crockett, all from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, are these:

A New Kind of Fund

As a result of their findings, the authors suggest that a new kind of fund be created, possibly by brokerage firms themselves, which would give investors a channel for diversifying.

Stocks a Better Buy Than Mutual Funds

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (WFP)—

The study, according to the Twentieth Century Fund, is the first comprehensive work on the funds since a 1962 report, which was supervised by Prof. Friend, for the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The funds showed little ability to choose stocks which show the best subsequent earnings.

The study also recommends new security regulations which would guarantee full disclosure by mutual funds on both their performance and their annual expenses, including all brokerage commissions paid.

King Quits Top Job at Firm Largely Controlled by Him

By Robert J. Cole

COLORADO post by Joseph B. Kennedy, who has been elected chairman, president and chief executive officer. Mr. Kennedy had been president of two other King companies.

Colorado Corp. said late last month that it would merge into Siboney Corp., a company with oil interests in Texas. Dempsey Tegeler & Co., the New York brokerage house whose failure was reported yesterday, owns a controlling interest in Siboney. Siboney's chairman, Jerome P. Tegeler, was formerly president of Dempsey-Tegeler.

Earlier this year, Mr. King arranged to lend the brokerage house King Resources stock then valued at between \$5 million and \$10 million.

In a separate development, directors of King Resources were reported to be meeting here. Officers in Denver were said to be "out of town" and Mr. King "unavailable."

Sopris close to the company in Denver said that a \$43 million refinancing of King Resources obligations remained unresolved.

Earlier this month it was reported that the refinancing was nearing completion. However, sources in Denver said that "certain banks" and a "steering committee of creditors" would recommend to other banks and creditors that the refinancing be approved.

Stock Prices Drift Lower in Dull Trading**IBM Sets New Low For Year at 236 1/4**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT)—

A new 1970 low for IBM, downward drifting prices, slow volume, a lack of bids for stock by institutions. That was the story of the New York Stock Exchange today.

IBM, the nation's largest institutional holding for more than a decade, changed hands at a low of 236 1/4 before closing at 238 1/4 with a loss of 2 1/4. Its peak price, posted earlier this year, was 237.

In another decline along a broad front, both glamour and blue chips gave ground today. The Big Board showed 364 winners and 326 losers.

Support Level Penetrated

The Dow Jones industrial average, running behind by more than 4 points in late morning, recovered somewhat to finish at 712.55 with a decline of 1.37.

Yesterday, when the Dow indicator plunged 11.78, it fell below the 720 support level that had held firm for three weeks. Brokers said that penetration of this zone ushered in a bit more selling on a technical basis.

Standard & Poor's 500 slipped

from 75.82 and the NYSE index was down 0.22 at 41.14.

Turnover dawdled along at a slow pace that spells continued red ink for many beleaguered brokerage houses. It slipped to 7.3 million shares from the previous session's 7.58 million shares. Volume of only 750,000 shares between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. when prices showed little change, was the lowest for this period in nearly three years.

Personal Assessment

"Personally, I believe the market's still headed south (downward) for a while. What we



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some deceptive plays by the declarer are easily diagnosed by alert defenders. Others, such as the one played in the diagrammed deal, have a good chance of success unless the opponents are quite expert.

South's bidding was on the optimistic side. His first two bids were quite orthodox, but his final jump to three no-trump was too ebullient in the face of his partner's discouraging bids in diamonds.

South was octogenarian John Engel of Miami Beach, Fla., a retired lawyer who has been a rubber bridge enthusiast all his life. He immediately saw that lack of a side-entry to the dummy was likely to be his downfall, and gave himself the only chance by winning the first trick with the spade ace over East's jack instead of with the queen.

He cashed the diamond ace and followed with the spade nine. West concluded from the play to the first trick that his partner held the spade queen, and did not wish to play his king and find the queen appearing from his partner on the same trick. When West played low it was all over: South overtook with dummy's spade ten and claimed ten tricks when East followed low.

An expert West might have seen through the plot. He should have considered that South would be unlikely to jump to three no-trump unless he was well protected in the subid spade suit. Furthermore, South surely have held up on the first spade trick if he had

begun with ♠ A x x. In such a case to win and lead the suit later would be probable suicide.

This deceptive play, which gave the declarer a well-deserved game, is one of the oldest on record in contract bridge.

Mr. Engel played it in 1930, before any of America's reigning world champions were born.

NORTH
♦ 1073
♥ 17
♦ KQJ1075
♦ J9

WEST
♦ K8652
♥ Q95
♦ 84
♦ K65

EAST

♦ J4

♦ K853

♦ 9632

♦ Q102

SOUTH (D)
♦ AQ9
♥ A1042
♦ A
♦ A8732

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CHAIPIPIODM CALL
LORE AORIADODDEA
OPIERATIJDNSDMMIN
DEARIMIE AATELIER
AIDIES NOVER
DISCHREIEIT DE RIRATE
ONCE ELETON TEC
UTA DEEPENS HILLO
MEN DODIT ROLL
ARDEINT KONSENSE
ALLAIR SINODP
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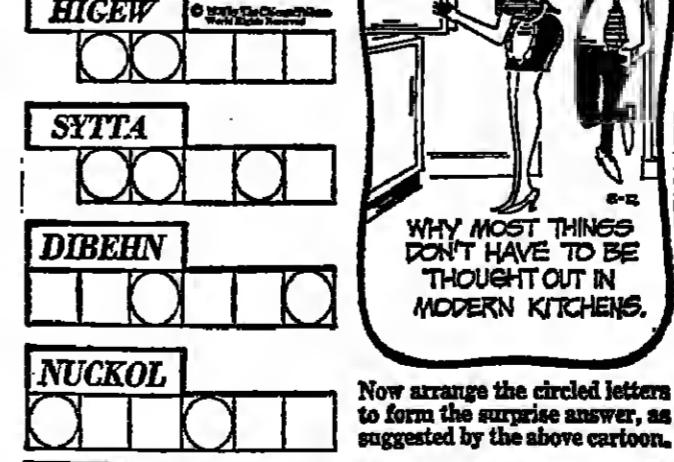
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THEY'RE DOG BISCUITS. RUFF LIKES TOAST 700, YA KNOW!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the letters in the order shown
THEY'RE

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: RABBI ELEGY BAKING FORD

Yesterday's Jumble: This is the best thing out! —A FIRE

BOOKS

JOHN BROWN

The Sword and the Word
By Barrie Stavis. Fawcett, 190 pp. \$6.75.

TO PURSE THIS LAND WITH BLOOD

A Biography of John Brown
By Stephen E. Oates. Harper & Row, 434 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Bernard A. Weisberger

“YOU can weigh John Brown's body well enough,” wrote Stephen Vincent Benét in 1927, “but how and in what balance weigh John Brown?” That is the question that Brown's biographers have been stuck with since they cut the old man down from the gallows in 1869. Of these two latest, the one by Barrie Stavis is an emotional polemic based on incomplete and ill-considered research, hardly worth considering alongside of Stephen Oates's book. It is Stavis's misfortune to appear in print in the same season with Oates's splendidly successful attempt at an “unbiased, three-dimensional portrait.” It is proof of Oates's lack of bias that he does not answer the enigma of Brown; for there is no way, in fairness, to do that.

The outlines of the Brown story are familiar. He was tried and given a death sentence to hang from the moment of his capture, blood-smeared and beaten but unshaken, he confronted his enemies with eloquence. He knew, simply and so that when Virginia hanged slavery would be hanged him. The fireball of sex, feeling that mushroomed a wake consumed the last day of compromise.

In 1865, slavery was as Brown—and they had 600,000 young lives with them.

Murderer or martyr? It helps both. To those who of overthrowing evil by from within Brown's d may not seem so wild. To who feel that when the fabric is slashed apart, the rors that follow outweigh horrors that preceded it.

The outlines of the Brown story are familiar.

From his youth, Brown was a militant abolitionist and a helper of fugitive slaves. When guerrilla war broke out in Kansas between pro and anti-slavery settlers, he followed three of his sons there and became the head of a small group of irregulars. On the night of May 24, 1856, they dragged five proslavery men out of their cabins, and hacked them to death with swords. Thereafter, Brown had a growing reputation and a mission. From 1857 on, he gave his full time and energy to a plan. He would lead a picked band in a raid on the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry. They would free some slaves, and retreat with the captured weapons to the sheltering nearby mountains. There they would set up an integrated commune—a little commonwealth of armed brothers, warring for the Lord. Slaves everywhere would run away to seek this sanctuary, and the hellish institution would bleed to death.

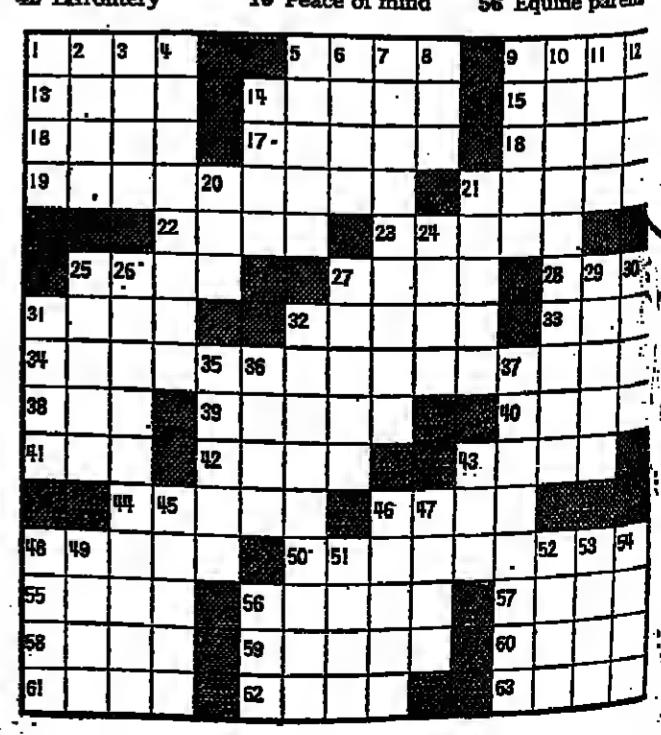
It is this plan of Brown's that Stavis finds particularly attractive. Most historians dismiss it, or take it as a sign of Brown's increasing divorce from reality. But Stavis thinks it is worth re-evaluation in the light of successful partisan tactics during World War II, and especially of Castro's victory in Cuba from a base in the mountains there. The analogy appears to me to be violently strained, and in any case is not developed carefully and in context.

So one closes Oates's book still clinging to the emotions that John Brown moldering in the grave for years, raises. And one chili. Where are the gathering, in black rage white? Who is saving the munition, bullet by bullet, the manifestoes, the organization charts? May dispose of me very eas said Brown, “but this question is to be settled: the question I mean: the end that is not yet.” And it is in all its overtones and ramifications, it is not.

A historian, Mr. Webster wrote this review for *World, literary supplement*. The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	1	43	83	11
1 Old exclamation		44	Waterway in a folk song	
5 Gorge		45	Pinochle	
9 Pardon me!		46	Levantine maneuver	
13 Dissolute one		47	Ketch	
14 Kind of demonstration		48	Props	
15 Withered		49	Small European birds	
16 Inter—		50	Irish exclamation	
17 Rocket word		51	Song of sorrow	
18 Nursery-rhyme burden		52	Unassisted	
19 Sleepytime place		53	Portray	
21 Stuck		54	Negatively charged atom	
22 Tribulations		55	French coins	
23 Astronomer's word		56	Indian measure: Var.	
25 — free		57	Meeting	
27 Latin student's aid		58	Division word	
28 Rayburn		59	1 Of a period	
31 Melville character		60	Celebration	
32 Authoritative tome		61	Analogous	
33 Poetic word		62	Useless things	
34 Done for		63	Portents	
38 Latin case: Abbr.		64	6 Polynesian god	
39 Free from tension		65	7 Word for the pre-war Balkans	
40 Befuddled		66	8 Former Spanish queen	
41 Hit sign		67	9 Perfume ingredient	
42 Efronter		68	10 Peace of mind	
		69	11 Waterway in a folk song	
		70	12 Pinochle maneuver	
		71	13 Sign of nobility	
		72	14 Arbitrator's decision	
		73	20 Not home: Sc.	
		74	21 — dolorosa	
		75	24 Hitchcock's game	
		76	25 Slander	
		77	26 Sign of nobility	
		78	27 — ware	
		79	29 Shakespearean characters	
		80	30 Indian festival: cooer	
		81	31 Bookmaker's cooer	
		82	32 Footsy is one	
		83	33 Mythical giant	
		84	34 Coal bed	
		85	35 Jocquill and dairroo	
		86	36 Art medium	
		87	37 French city	
		88	38 Western plant	
		89	39 Gulf of Middes	
		90	40 Famous immunologist	
		91	41 Singing group	
		92	42 Greek words	
		93	43 Whistle time	
		94	44 Overabundance	
		95	45 Fair	
		96	46 Equine parent	



Seaver Wins 17th Game on 6-Hitter

Mets See the Light and Beat Pirates

By Leonard Koppett

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Undeterred by light failure that delayed the start of the game half an hour, and aided by nine walks and two errors in the first four innings, the New York Mets defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10-2, last night as Tom Seaver pitched a six-hitter for his 17th victory.

That enabled the Mets to depart for Cincinnati with a split in the four-game series here, trailing the Pirates by 2 1/2 games with 50 games to play.

The late start had a beneficial

side: It permitted a crowd of 47,148, second largest in the brief history of Three Rivers Stadium, to make its way inside. If the game had begun on schedule, perhaps a third of the oval would have been still unoccupied.

Seaver's presence helped to account for the huge gate, which included cut-rate tickets for ladies night, now included in the general attendance figure. The fact that the Pirates had won two of the first three games in this series between the two top teams in the National League East also stirred up Pittsburgh's fandom.

The result was a monster jam at the ticket windows, but just at 8:07 p.m., with the Pirates in their fielding positions and the game about to start despite the lights still trapped outside, the lights around the rim of the stadium suddenly went out.

The reason, it developed, was a fire some blocks away. This caused the Duquesne Power and Light Company to shut off power to a district that included the lights in the stands. Other lights in the stands were not affected.

It took only a few minutes to restore power, but nearly 15 more

for the lamps to warm up to their full illuminating power.

The game began, then, at 8:34 p.m. And then it seemed it might never end.

Dock Ellis, the Pittsburgh starter, struck out Tommie Agee but, prophetically, walked Bud Harrelson. Ken Boswell popped out but Donn Clendenon singled to center. However, Harrelson was out trying for third, so Seaver went to work without a lead.

Frediel Fataki, after fouling off several 2-2 pitches, walked. Matty Alou lined out but Roberto Clemente walked, also on a 3-2 count. Al Oliver's hit up the middle was good for two bases and a run. After an intentional pass, slow handling by Boswell of Manny Sanguillan's grounder cost a double play and allowed another run.

But that was just a sample of the kind of game it would be.

Cleon Jones opened the Met second with a double off the right-field wall. With one out, Wayne Garrett walked and Jerry Grote's single to right filled the bases. Seaver grounded to Oliver, whose throw to second went wild and it was 2-2. Agee singled and the Mets led, 3-2. Harrelson looped a single to center and the bases were full again. Boswell walked, forcing in a run. Clendenon flied deep to center, and it was 5-2.

It became 7-2 in the third when Dave Marshall singled. Grote walked and Agee hit a two-out triple and 9-2 in the fourth on four batters, a wild pitch and a sacrifice fly by Grote.

Red Sox 11, Tigers 18

Billy Consigliaro led a 17th attack for Boston with a three-run homer, but the Red Sox had to use three pitchers to shut off a seven-run rally in the ninth inning before edging Detroit, 11-10.

Athletics 7, Twins 3

Rick Monday hammered a homer, two doubles and a single and Oakland bombarded Minnesota with a 15-hit attack for a 7-3 victory, its third straight over the Twins.

Tuesday's Games

Colts 4, Giants 1

Ferguson Jenkins pitched a three-hitter, holding San Francisco scoreless after the third inning, as Chicago beat the Giants 4-1.

Yankees 7, White Sox 1

Jake Gibbs hit two homers in a game for the first time in his career and rookie Jim Lytle and pitcher Mel Stottlemyre each hit a home run at Forest Hills by fellow Australian Ken Rosewall.

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Observer

"There Is a Tide..."

By Russell Baker

LONDON—At 10 p.m. in the Alcazar Theater the Royal Shakespeare Company is moving triumphantly into the final 30 minutes of its performance of "Twelfth Night." Outside there is a thunderstorm worthy of Miami Beach on a summer afternoon. Heart-stopping claps of thunder rend the entire Thames valley: rain hammers on the theater roof, high, high up above the front orchestra seats.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is not the least but flustered, although at least one person was way down in those front orchestra seats, is, if not flustered, well, just a mite worried. Just beyond the swinging door near his seat there is an open window. The sound of the rain striking this window is as the sound of jackhammers, and the gurgle of water flowing through the window and into the theater is as the gurgle of a great muchness of water.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, oblivious to all but the sweet music of Shakespeare, goes serenely about its business. Escorted Sir Toby Belch is not soothed by the rush of water through opened windows.

This is perhaps because the Royal Shakespeare Company is working on a conveniently elevated stage. The audience in the front-row orchestra seats, by contrast, is seated well below street level, in the cellar as it were—such is the construction of this particular theater.

"The plumbing must have broken in the ladies' room," whispers the party in the next seat.

"Don't be an optimist. That's rain water pouring through the window."

"Sh! Sh!" others of the audience hiss in the dark. Obviously the bulk of this audience is too mesmerized by Shakespeare to take interest in the peril of its potentially subaqueous location.

A finger probing for the floor under the seat encounters an inch of cold running water. Question: Is this entire audience so enchanted by Shakespeare that it will sit here with con-

tentment on its face while the water rises to hips, then chest, then chin?

And if that should happen, will the Royal Shakespeare Company play on, too sensitive to the audience in the balcony to break the spell simply because people happen to be drowning in the orchestra?

The storm intensifies, which scarcely seems possible. A glance over the shoulder shows that water is now sluicing under the swinging door in about the same volume as goes over Grand Coulee on a dull day.

The urge to leave is powerful, but curiously it is the suicidal urge to sit still that prevails. What is happening is an illustration of a strange characteristic of Western man. To wit, he would often rather die than make a scene.

Here are all these people being assaulted by flood water while sitting in a cellar watching a play, and there is absolutely no way of escaping without making a scene. If, for example, the actors suspend they will be accused of not going on with the show and none of them, obviously, has ever even thought to ask Noel Coward's unanswerable question: "Why must the show go on?"

For the audience in the flood to rise en masse and go to high ground will distract the cast and the rest of the audience. And now a fresh flood hits the swinging doors with such fury that it forces them apart and races downhill with an evil grin. A few of us—cowards or men of rarest courage?—rise in dignity and go to the back of the house and dry carpet.

The persons we pass in our escape are distinctly annoyed by our commotion and utter little hisses of "sh! sh!" while sitting most awkwardly with feet elevated above the water. Standing dry at the theater's rear, one is recaptured by this marvelous "Twelfth Night." Shakespeare will never be played better before an audience reader to die out of gratitude or year of committing a small rudeness.

Next day the papers report that two other theaters in fact suspended because of floods, more likely because the shows were so bad that the audience would have seized any excuse to leave.

Roger Corman's latest film, "Bloody Mama," starring Shelley Winters as Ma Barker, has been banned in Britain. *UPI Photo*

Roger Corman—King Of Low-Budget Films

By John Walker

LONDON—Roger Corman is on his way to Ireland to film "Richtofen and Brown," about the moment in World War I when a Canadian farmer shot the Red Baron, the aristocratic German flying ace, out of the sky.

Ireland seems an odd location for a film concerned with something that happened over France. Mr. Corman finds the reason so obvious that he is surprised to be asked for an explanation. The Sopwith Camels and Fokkers left over from the four-year-old film "The Blue Max" are resting at an airport outside Dublin. "We go where the planes are, because it is cheaper that way," he says. Such are the exigencies of low-budget movie making.

In that world, Mr. Corman is king. He not only has both eyes open for ways to cut costs, but, under high commercial pressure, has somehow managed to transform a mass production business into an individual art. Peter Fonda, whose "Easy Rider" bears the signs of his apprenticeship in Mr. Corman's films, once told me: "I learned so much from him. I rejected many things, but I appreciated the way that he could shoot a film in a few weeks for a cost of \$34,000—and make millions from it."

Legendary Exploits

Mr. Corman's exuberant craftsmanship has led to some legendary exploits. One tour de force was making a film in two days at a cost of a mere \$37,000. The result, "The Little Shop of Horrors," was not a vintage film but amused by its presumption. When he completed, ahead of schedule, "The Raven," one of his series based on Edgar Allan Poe's work, he kept the set and used the time to shoot another film, "The Terror." That was made in five days, since the impossible always takes a little longer. He says: "We more or less improvised it as we went along."

Mr. Corman is puzzled by the violence of these reactions. "In America, some critics thought it was a better film than

acousis sophisticate dressed in a dark blue blazer and slacks. He wears a neat striped tie, and his black hair is beginning to gray. His boorish looks, Madison Avenue gloss, and butter-wouldn't-melt-in-my-mouth manner are calculated to inspire confidence with movie financiers. But he is a little disappointed with Britain. His last three films have been banned here.

The British Board of Film Censors thought "The Wild Angels," with Peter Fonda as a motorcycling rebel in black leather, might harm the impressionable young by "its portrayal of anarchistic and nihilistic attitudes."

They heeded psychiatric advice before banning "The Trip," in which Fonda was a confused advertising man who solved his problems by taking LSD. Mr. Corman went to Big Sur and took an LSD trip of his own before making the movie. He enjoyed the experience. Both films have had restricted showings in London to members of the New Cinema Club without visible signs of audience corruption.

Mr. Corman appeared at London's National Film Theatre to lecture on his work and also to present the premiere of his latest film, "Bloody Mama," starring Shelley Winters as Ma Barker, the bitch-goddess of the 1930s, leader of an Arkansas gang composed mainly of her sons. It is a simple, homespun story of mother-love, incest, homosexuality, sadism and bank robbery that is unlikely to be seen anywhere else in Britain.

The censors thought it was excessively violent, a sentiment surprisingly echoed by the more liberal licensing committee of the Greater London Council, which "used to give the film their own certificate for metropolitan viewing. Even the one committee member who approved the film spoke of its "terrifying cruelty and staggering brutality."

Mr. Corman is puzzled by the violence of these reactions. "In America, some critics thought it was a better film than



"Bonnie and Clyde," he says. "I wouldn't agree. But it is honest. I don't try to glamorize crime or criminals. If you analyze the film, you'll find that there is not much actual violence. I suggest it, but I don't show it. The violence they are talking about can only exist in their own minds."

Like other underrated American directors, Mr. Corman was first praised by the French, becoming the youngest film maker to be given a retrospective at the Cinémathèque Française six years ago. His apotheosis has just been taken a stage further by the appearance here of "Roger Corman: The Millennium Vision," a book published by the Edinburgh Film Society '70 in conjunction with Cinema magazine.

The critical attitude is one of unexpectedly high seriousness: "Corman's entire œuvre represents a series of comment and variations on the theme of sacred time, largely expressed in terms of the Myth of the Eternal Return." His œuvre, after all, includes "Attack of the Crab Monsters," "Teenage Doll," and "The Viking Women and the Sea Serpent," not to mention "The She Gods of Shark Reef."

Unduly Solemn

It is an unduly solemn book ("Teenage Caveman" stands as perhaps his most life-affirming film) about someone with a flip, black sense of humor. He ends "Bloody Mama" after the mayhem with a close-up of a five-cent stamp showing Whistler's Mother and the dedication: "In Memory and Honor of the Mothers of America."

But critics need to move quickly to keep up with Mr. Corman, still only 44, who has been concerned with some 75 films in 15 years. He became, he says, an established director overnight. "One week Variety called me an up-and-coming film director. The next, they described me as a veteran."

Ale, Ale,
The Gang's All Here



FROPS AND CONS—Lucy Komisar gets the East Village cheer from a bunch of the boys at McSorley's (above), while Elaine Everett receives a more gallant welcome at the bar.



BORN: A son, her first child, to British actress Susan Hampshire, 30, a star of the TV serial "The Forsyte Saga" and wife of French director Pierre Granier-Deferre, in Canterbury, England; weight, 6 pounds 3 ounces; name: Christopher Paris. UNPRECEDENTED: A mass pileup of no less than 7,680 cars on the San Diego Freeway, after the tailboard worked loose from a delivery truck hauling the two-inch racing models to market. RECOVERING: American actress Jean Seberg, 32, "greatly improved" after being hospitalized Saturday at Palms de Mallorca with an undisclosed ailment. Miss Seberg is seven months pregnant. BOOKED: Donald J. Henry, 31, in Los Angeles, on suspicion of being the character who sprinkled LSD over a big bowl of potato chips at a "swinging singles" party last April. The gag resulted in 27 hospital cases, most complaining of severe hallucinations. ABSENT-MINDED: Francis McLoughlin, 57, of Derby, England, who checked into a hotel in Bournemouth, England, for a ten-day holiday, went for a walk, and promptly forgot the name and address of his digs. McLoughlin toured the area in a helpful police patrol car to no avail, and was obliged to spend the night in the local police. DIVORCED: Singers John and Michelle Phillips, formerly of "The Manas and The Papas," after seven years of marriage; the couple flew into a passionate courtroom embrace.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUTOMOBILES

65, 1/2 CORVETTE STINGRAY 427 450, 4-speed, 4-door, leather interior, blue, Illinois. Tel.: Other, Parts, 021-571-450. 450.

1970 FORD MUSTANG COUPE, 2-door, 289 cu. in., 4-speed, 160,000 miles, \$2,100. Tel.: 021-571-450.

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